4 - 11 - 44.

The New York Lottery Policy Game-Baelstrom of Gambling-Row the Poor Are Robbed and Where Their Money Goes To-The Secrets of the Spare-The Policy Bealers in Court.

Retwithstanding that the laws of the State preoit lotteries, and gambling is generally regarded as a secret practice, there are few cities where more lottery operations are carried on than in New York It is unnecessary to refer to the various swindling tisements, rob the uninitiated, as the police reports have made the public of this city perfectly familian with the character and extent of those frauds. It is also well known that the ordinary methods of gambling are carried on to an alarming degree among all classes, not accepting the fashables whose laces and satins are seen every Sunday in aristocratic uptown churches; but few are aware of the gigantic proportions of lottery opera tions in New York. The public sometimes hears of Havana lotteries, and has an impression that these have secret agents in New York, who, to dispose of tickets, must observe nearly the same precautions as the operators in ordinary swindling concerns, and there is also a vague idea respecting the existence of lotteries in Kentucky, Missouri and other Southwestern States, which it is supposed manage to sell a lew tickets in this city. So far from there being any secreey in the matter, or any restraints upon the lottery business in New York, the offices for the transaction of this nefarious business are as numerous and as public as pawnshops. They are not seen on Broadway nor among the paiatial edifices of the fashionable quarters, and for this reason are overlooked by the better portion of the community; but in the Bowery, the crowded thoroughfares tributary to Wall street, the neighborhoods of Jersey districts densely populated by the poor, lottery policy offices flaunt their signs boldly, and unceasingly draw in the earnings of the Twice a day the tide of duped humanity ebbs and flows in these eddies, which rarely yields up anything from the vast amount of money sucked in. In each of these offices there is a drawing at noon and at night, and while now and then some person draws a paltry prize, the risks of thousands are steadily flowing into the coffers of the central managers, which, like a maeistrom, day after day, and month after month, swallows the earnings of cierks, of laborers, of shop girls and the pittances of the beggar. These offices are not independent establishments, but are agencies of elaborate system having their principal machinery outside of New York, and known as the Kentucky, Missouri and the Mississippi State lotteries. NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS.

These lotteries have central agencies in this city, from which the small offices radiate not only through New York, but in all the adjacent cities. At No. 294 Bowery, the firm of Murray & Co., which, it is said, includes Mr. Benjamin Wood, represents the Kentucky and Missouri lotteries; and at No. 272 Bowery, the firm of McIntyre & Co., represents the Missis the firm of McIntyre & Co., represents the Mississippi lottery. Each of these establishments has from forty to fitty onces scattered through the city, at which tickets are sold in all the respective lotteries. The central offices are in the upper rooms of the buildings. About forty clerks are employed in each of them, but a partition screens them from the observation of the visitor, who only sees a counter with one or two clerks and the usual parapheroalia of the ordinary lottery office. Every precaution is taken to prevent the detection of the managers. The clerks receive their salaries in envelopes addressed to them, and any attempt at investigation respits something like the following:—

Q. What position do you occupy here? A. I am a clerk.

VMnt are your duties? A. Posting the books keeping the accounts with agents.
Who employs you? A. I don't know.
Who pass you? A. I don't know.
How do you get your pay? A. I find it on my

Q. Who pays you? A. I don't know.
Q. How do you get your pay? A. I find it on my
desk in an envelop.
Q. Who puts it there? A. I don't know.
Q. Who has charge over you? A. A clerk.
Q. How is he paid? A. Just as we are.
Q. Who do you suppose are the principals in the
concern? A. I don't suppose anything about it; I
come here every morning, do my work, and get my
pay once a week on my desk; that's enough for mo
to know about it.
These central offices employ agents to open offices
in other parts of the city, the agents receiving
tweive and a half per cent commission on all sales
of tickets made by them. Any person who chooses
to become an agent may do so by cailing on the
company, provided that his office would not interfere materially with the business of any office of the
same company already established. This gives rise
to the question new being tested before United
States Commissioner Shields, whether these agents
are simply clerks of the central company or are
independent business men, like those engaged in
any occupation whose profits are derived from commissions.

As before stated, there are two drawings each

missions.

As before stated, there are two drawings each day—one at noon which is called "Extra," and another about six o'clock. An hour before the result of the drawing is announced, all the agencies send their accounts, or "books," of the tickets sold to the central office, and no more chances in that drawing can be taken. As soon as all the "books" have been avanuage at the central office, pitches. have been examined at the central office, printed slips of the drawn numbers are sent to all the agencies, which immediately pay out whatever may have been won by ticket holders.

THE FOLICY OFFICES

are generally in the rear of offices whose windows bear the word "kyanana".

slips of the drawn numbers are sent to all the agencies, which immediately pay out whatever may have been won by ticket holders.

HE FOLICY OPPICES

are generally in the rear of offices whose windows bear the word "Exchange," in large gilt letters. Green screens give an appearance of privacy to the place, and of entering the visitor finds a man behind the asmall counter apparently having no other business than that of a sort of money lender. A tew feet from the entrance is a partition with two doors in it, one before and the other behind the ounter. Back of this partition is the policy den. This apartment is generally of good size, and has a counter extending its whole length. On the walls are sarge states, bearing the numbers of the previous drawings and printed circulars relating to the respective lotteries. In one corner of the room a record of all the drawings of the year is sometimes kept for reference by the crowd for lucky numbers; and just benind the clerk are displayed printed tickets in the large prize drawings. All the policy shops are disgusting filthy, and are generally infested with every description of vermin. The offices in the poorer districts are worse than can be imagined. A feetile lamp tarows a sickly light upon a rude counter composed of old planks nailed together, behind which a person as repulsive as uncleaminess and vio associations can make him takes in the pittances of negroes, ragged Arabs of the street, half-maked beggar girls, and every class of depraved humantty. The walls are reeking with dirt and dampness; blotched and tattered remnants of old lottery circulars are pasted about, and the atmosphere is poisonous with foul odors. A ponder-ous negress shoves away is half-starved chied that him come to risk a penny in the lottery, and after discussing the merits of the various numbers with the policy selier, stakes he was of depraved humantly. The walls are reeking with the circket selier. These is no confusion whatever. I amy one speaks it is in a subdute hamner, as if the place was

ceived their week's wages. At such times the policy offlees are generally crowded and large sums of money are taken in.

THE PRIZES

Consist of specified sums of money, for which elaborately printed tickets are soid, and of sums governed by the amount of money risked and the manner in which it is staked on the appearance of certain numbers in the printed slips of the drawing. The first alluded to are not invested in much, the masses preferring to make up their own combinations to buying a single ticket stready prepared. The drawings consist of thirteen numbers out of seventy-five, and of eleven, twelve, thirteen or fourteen numbers, as the case may be, out of seventy-eight numbers, as the case may be, out of seventy-eight numbers. The thirteen out of seventy-eight to most common. The drawings are conducted, it is said, at the lottery headquarters West, and the result telegraphed to New York. Seventy-eight consecutive numbers are printed each on a small alig of paper, which is rolled up and put in a listic tin tube, and all are then placed together in a revolving cylinder. Thirteen of these tubes are taken from the cylinder, which is made to revolve between each drawing, and the numbers that a certain number will come first, or that certain three numbers will be drawn; or ne may combine the drawings in one lottery with those of another, and take his chances of the numbers selected by him appearing on certain slips. Each style of betting has a term beculiar to itself. A "first number" consasts

cut at the head of the list, and in a 13-78 drawin; one dollar would win sixty deliars on this if successful. Betting on three numbers appearing at a junite drawing is called a "gig," and in this one dollar wins 120. Taking the chances on two numbers is called a "side," in which one dollar wins thirty-two dollars; but the most common method of using this combination is to saddie the gig, that is, but an extra dollar on two of the turee gig numbers coming out. If the two numbers appear the policy player wins \$32, but if all three come out he gets \$90 for his saddie and \$200 for the gig. Betting on the first two of any three consecutive numbers in the drawing is called a "capital saddle," and if successful wins \$500 for \$1. Betting on four numbers being drawn is called a "capital saddle," and if successful wins \$500 for \$1. Betting on four numbers ocing drawn is called a "consecutive numbers ocing drawn is called a "consecutive numbers ocing drawn is called a "borse" and gives \$600 for \$1. All these different modes of betting are combined together by the experienced poincy buyer, and a few are now introducing a new feature, called "cross gigs," which admits of combinations of figures on different sips.

Each person who takes a chance in these drawings may invest any sum from one cent to hundreds of dollars, the proportion of winnings to the sum invested being always the same, There is a distinction made, however, in the different kinds of drawings, as, for instance, a one dollar gig wins \$150 in the 13-75 drawing. \$200 in the 13-75 drawing and \$225 in the 12-78 drawing. Most of the regular policy buyers have a superstitious regard for drams, \$200 in the 13-75 drawing. Sums will select the numbers indicating the classes of previous drawings, while to accommodate the crowd most of the policy snops have a singal box containing numbered bits of wood or leather. The buyer thrusts his hand into this box after it has been well shaken, and orawing out a number takes it for his stake in the lottery. The most curious fillu

riage," &c. Several thousand dream signs, with corresponding numbers, are given, a good idea of which way be derived from the following extracts: withou way be derived from the following extracts:—
To dream of making an sages predicts quarrels; to cat them, love to the young and health to old people. 4, 22, 40.
To dream of being among the tomos denotes a specify marriage, great success in business and the gaining of a law ant; also the birth of children and unexpected news. 7, 8, 51.
Unitors. To dream of ceating or smelling them foreteins the discovery of secrets and domestic quarrels. 2, 9.
Entrails. To see them is a good sign, if they belong to another person, but if to yourself it is bad. 14, 18.
It a ring accidentally fails off a man's inger, that is under no oblication of marriage, and ruits directly to the feet of a majid or widow, it denotes not only that he is in love with the party, but that a sudden marriage will count. 21, 28.
majid to widow, it denotes not only that he is in love with the party, but that a sudden marriage will count. 21, 22.
If waiting abroad with your sweetheart you perceive a pair of pigeons circle you round it is a sign of marriage and happitess to ensue, with much content. 78.

If a hare cross you on a Saturday morning it promises happy days, riches and pleasure. 12.

If waking abroad with your sweetheart you perceive a pair of pigeons circle you round it is a sign of marriage and happitess to ensue, with much content. 78.

If a hare cross you on a Saturday morning it promises happy days, nebecs and pleasure. 12.

A-11-44.

The mystic numbers 4, 11, 44, which have for years been synonymous with lottery policies, are called the "nizzer washerwoman's gig." and have become so impressed on the minds of policy buyers that this combination is used more than any other. The result is that when these numbers are drawn, as sometimes happens, there is a tremendous run on the lottery funds, and not a few dealers get 'busted." The winning numbers are called "ints," and to the unnitiated the conversation around the policy offices respecting "aggs," "cross gigs," "and-dies," "horses," "hits." &c., is rather mystifying. The term "pigeon" is applied to persons suspected of being sent from the central offices after the list of drawings has reached there from the West, to buy tickets of rival establishments dealing in the same lotteries. For instance, the thirteen numbers are neigraphed in cipher to New York, and a copy is sent direct to the central office up town, while the slips are being printed for distribution among the various agencies. It is sheged that the managers of the central office occasionally send out a "pigeon." With instructions to go to rival concerns and take "gigs" for large amounts on certain numbers. Which the managers have received as the winners. The result of such a step must of course be a heavy loss and perhaps the rain of the parties thus taken advantage of. It should be stated that the concerns thus liable to being overreached are those called "middle men," and who have branch offices, but conduct the business on their own capital and personal responsibility. In other words, taking bets on the drawings made by the regular lottery establishments, these "unide men," and who have branched offices, but conduct the business of their for the rist of an interest of the co

the purpose of raising minus to invest in folicities.

When it is remembered that the four great lottery firms in New York—Murray & Co., McIntiro & Co., Simmons & Co. and Sturges & Co., have over 650 offices in this city alone, that they employ nearly 200 cierks in their central offices and that the books of Murray & Co. for August and September, the duliest months of the year for lotteries, show receipts amounting to \$375,000, some idea may be formed of the influence of this perniclous institution upon the community. In the more decent poliest months of the year for lotteries, show recepts amounting to \$375,000, some idea may be formed of the influence of this pernicious institution upon the community. In the more decent policy offices thousands of clerks are squancering their salaries with the delusive fancy that they may eventually make a "hit" and fill their pockets. Hard-working seamstresses and servant girls each week put by a portion of their carnings for the same purpose, with the hope of getting the means relief from pressing want, and the laboring man, whose family needs every cent of his wages, is drawn into the same whitpool, from which it is almost impossible to withdraw. Those who have been enfaged in the business as policy dealers and have abandoned it stafe that out of every hundred persons who invest in the lotteries not more than two make a "hit," and these are generally for small amounts, rauging from ten to iwenty dollars. In fact, so great is the percentage in favor of the policy dealers that the central offices, which pay a commission of twelve and a half percent to all money paid in to them by purchasers of tickets. In other words, a "igi," which costs one dollar at a branch office, can be bought at the central office for eighty-five cents. As the most trilling sams are received, and one cent risked on the chance of one of the seventy-eight numbers coming first on the list of themptation to the extremely poor and the encouragement to gamoling among children is almost beyond restraint. Thus twice a day, throughout the year those allurements are spread out among the disposition to steady, legitimate business; in bringing the rising generation (one-half the policy byers are youths) in contact with the vilest characters who congregate about the policy density is pends his winnings as soon as received, are almong the most serious evils of New York. The lottery policy business is a greator curs to this city than all its drinking places together, and the reformers and Christian missions whose good works shine so conspicuously in th

The Lottery Dealers in Court.

The recent energetic and successful raid made upon the policy dealers has induced many of them to present matters in their proper light. The entire mystery surrounding those lottery shops has, through the prompt and decisive action of Assistant District Attorney Jackson and Commissioner Shields, before whom the defendants have been taken for examination, been exposed. The law in reference to the matter has been thoroughly expounded, and though there may be a certain hardship attendant on the prosecution of the defendants charged—since they are not morally responsible—yet the law must be enforced, the result being that all the connivances of those who have hitherto managed the lotteries will eventually be thoroughly disclosed. Assistant District Attorney Jackson delivered yesterday a pretty clear exposition of the law bearing on the case of the lottery dealers who have been arrested for the non-payment of the special tax. The law upon this subject, though not exactly pacific in the characters which it intends to embrace, at least so far as concerns the present case, sets forth in paragraph 6 of section 79 of the revenue laws the follow

lottery, shall be deemed a lottery ticket dealer; provided that the managers of any lottery shall give bond in the sum of \$1,000 that the person paying such far shall not seil any tickets or supplementary ticket of such lottery which has not been duly stamped according to law, and that he will pay the tan imposed by law upon the gross receipts of his sales.

Sections 111, 112 and 113 provide for a tax of five

per cent on the gross receipts of all lotteries; that returns, verified by oath or affirmation, should be made monthly and in duplicate to the Assistant Assessor; and impose a penalty of \$1,000 for failure to make such returns, and \$1,000 for nonpayment of the tax. The law excepts the managers of certain airs whose proceeds are intended for charitable renue laws shall be construed into legalizing lotof vendor and date of sale under a penaity of fliy dollars. Sales without hicense are subject to a penaity of \$500 in addition to all other penaities; and purchasers of tickets from unicensed lottery licket vendors may recover twice the amount paid at any time within three years, with costs. Lottery dealers neglecting to pay the special tax shall pay a fine of \$1,000, and each manager of a lottery is required to keep just and true books of account, which shall be subject to the inspection of the assessor.

As a test case, the complaint against Hanlin E. Sill, charged with carrying on the business of a lottery dealer without paying the special tax required by law, was vesterday afternoon brought before Commissioner Shields, there being several other defendants in attendance to await the issue of the proceedings. Assistant District Attorney Jackson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Spencer for the defendant.

E. W. Huise testanded. Laws been energed in this of vendor and date of sale under a penalty of tifty

ant.

E. W. Huise testified—I have been engaged in this
E. W. Huise testified—I have been engaged in this ent.

E. W. Huise testified—I have been engaged in this city in the lottery business as a middleman; during the years that have e apsed I have been constantly in business since the special tax was midicted by Congress, June 20, 1804; there are six lotteries in existence in this business—namely, the Paducah, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Snelby lotteries; the drawings are twice a day telegraphed here; among those engaged are the managers, middlemen and shopinen; when the tickets are sold the returns are made to 86 Nassau street and 67 Liberty street; the policy business is done in this wise.—There are thirteen grawn numbers on an average; there are seventy-eight numbers on an average; there are seventy-eight numbers on an average; there are seventy-eight numbers on the there are three on a slip we call it a gig, two numbers we call it a saddle, one number a station; oftentimes these are sold out and they go on in other people's names, though they might still retain the same blooms of \$40; the managers of the lottery at No. 294 Bowery in connection with the Missouri and Kentucky are Benjamin Wood; they go under the name of Murray & Co; Jacob Baulch gives the bonds for the managers; there is also connected with it C. H. Minis; I do not know whether Mr. Butts is with the managers; the rile concerning the special tax is toat I have paid the special tax with which they have charged me; the managers charged all that.

Assistant District Attorney Jackson—White managers? Witness—C. H. Murray & Co.

managers; the rule concerning the special tax is toat I have paid the special tax with which they have charged me; the managers charged all that.

Assistant District Attorney Jackson—Which managers?

Witness—C. H. Murray & Co.

Examination contained—With regard to the rule concerning the five per cent, that has always been deducted monthly by the managers; they obtain the license tax and five per cent; there is another lottery firm in the city canced McIntyre & McBrian; he did not know any other; the party who runs the shop has only twelve and a half per cent on the salos; there are about 40c policy shops in this city; from my own personal observation the gross receipts for each year, since the law of 1644, average \$15,000 a day; the person who takes care of the shop gets tweive and a half per cent upon the sales; I called upon the managers in orier that the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond might be flied; asked them if the necessary bond in the necessary bond; the necessary bond; the managers from my account at the end of every monta; the managers get the five per cent in their own hands and the organization is a monopoly; the collection district is at No. 256 howers.

Cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Jackson—I applied for the bonds on several occasion; i went there once in person and sent subsequently many times to ascertain whether the firm of Murray & Co. would flie the necessary bond; they gave me license for one office; they would not allow me to take out a license in my own name; I went to the office of the collector; I was shown a bond purporting to be for my office; subsequently I paid forty dollars ran only two or three weeks perfect it was consolidated or sold out; tha

Sponsible.
Commissioner Shields—The only question before

me at present is whether the detendant shi pant the special wax.

Mr. Spencer said it was necessary to produce the books of the Collector to show what had been paid, and also to prove that the defendants had complied with the requirements of the law so far as lay in their power. eir power.

Assistant District Attorney Jackson offering no dection to the suggestion of the defendants

Commissioner Shields adjourned the case till this

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

The following are the returns of gross receipts

	23d st. and Pavonia812,000 New York and Brook- lyn Grand st 60,581	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
2000	New York 50,880,794	Total 203,710,108 RIES. Navy Yard 22,061
100000	Manhattan 111,907,662	Harlem Cubic Feet. 9,868,852
	Total	PANING
	New York Circus 17,253 Theatre Comique 14,371	
	Wood's Museum 11 322	Steinway Hall (Max Strakosch)
	Academy (Hermann) 2,768 Tammany	Bowery 9,070 San Francisco Minstrel 8,130 Bryants' 7,317
	Olympic	Stadt
I	Grand Opera	Tony Pastor's 7,217
I	AMOSEMENTS.	
	Lexington av 16,000	Total
ı	Madison av 19,955	Broadway and 8th st. 6.354 Dodd's Express 10,039
į	Manhattanville £620 5th av 25.081	Broadway and 2d at 83,494
	Total	
	42d and Grand st 34,063	The second second
	Central Park, N. and	Av. C. 1.728 Dry Dock and E. B. 65,219
	8th av 69,511 9th av 10,153	N. York and N. Haven 160,621 Hudson River 238,176
	7th av 58,705	Erie
۱	3d av 134,453 6th av 60,642	ton ferry \$20,146
ı	2d av 850,290	Bleecker st. and Ful-

A Passenger Train on the Chicago and North

western Rallway off the Track-Fifteen or Twenty Persons Injured. Twenty Persons Injured.

(From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, Nov. 18.]

The eastern bound train which left Omaha at five oclock P. M. on Tuescay evening ran off the track near Mongons station, causing more or less injury to fifteen or twenty persons, and a terrible wreck of the train. The latter was running berind time, and at an unusual rate of speed, on a heavy down grade, and consisted of one ladies' coach and two of Puliman's paiace cars, the "lowa" and "Union." As the train was rounding a sharp curve the iron gave way under the pressure, and the train was thrown off, precipitating one palace car and coach down an embatisment twenty feet high, and the whole train off. The accident occurred about midnight. Our informants, Messas, Smith, Alien and Ferkins, of Sioux City, who came along soon after on the train bound west from Chicago, say that while there were from twenty to twenty-five persons more of less injured, no one was killed outright. A brakeman is known to be very badly, perhaps fataily nurt, and an elderly gentieman, Mr. Miller, of the neighboring county of Sarpy, was taken to the Mongona eating honse, where all were carea for, so badly injured as to be whonly insensible. The wreck is desorrbed as being a terrible one.

A Doctor Thrashed by A Lady.—A well-known physician of Pittsburg received a very severe chaptising on Wednesday, at the hands of a young lady, who used her dist with great vigor, striking clean out from the shoulder. The encounter occurred in the waiting room of a street railway company and attracted quite a crowd, and had it not been for the interference of the superintendent there is no knowling what would have become of the doctor. The cause of the difficulty has not yet been made public.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES BISTRICT COURT. Condemned Property.

Before Judge Blatchford The United States vs. One Case of Silks .- In this case the property was marked A. M. D., and was claimed by George E. Douglass. The property was seized on the ground of undervaluation. Verdict for the government.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Smuggling Cigars.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Wm. P. Sharkey.—This case The United Sales vs. Wm. P. Sharkey.—This case has repeatedly been before the Commissioners, and the examination has been as often adjourned. The defendant was charged with smuggling cigars. Assistant District Attorney Jackson on behalf of the prosecution examined a number of witnesses relative to the alleged smuggling transactions of the defendant, and after some argument in the matter the case was finally submitted to Commissioner Shields, who, after a careful revision of the facts held the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Erie Railroad War Again-That The \$5,000,000 Still a Mystery-The Hearing of the Case Set Down for Next Monday. Before Judge Barnard.

The Eric Ratiroad Company vs. Cornelius Vander-bid.—This interesting squabble was again up yesterday morning in the Special Term, where the case was called from the calendar.

Mr. Field, in behalf of the plaintiffs, said it had eppeared from the newspaper reports that Judge expeared from the newspaper reports that dudge Barnard had set it down for a bearing on next Monday, and to this Mr. Rapallo and himself had no objection, provided the Court would allow him to open the case now, so that it would be considered. Judge Barnard assented, and Mr. Field made a brief statement of the case, which has aircasty fully appeared in these columns.

The case was then set down for Monday next, at half-past ten o'clock.

More Rallroad Litigation.

Educard W. Serret vs. Murdock.-This was an action brought to recover \$19,000 for services rendered the defendant, as alleged by plaintin, in effecting the amalgamation of the Fort Lee and West ing the amalgamation of the Fort Lee and West Shore and Hudson River Railroads. According to pisintiall's statement, an agreement was entered into between bim and the defendant, by which he was to receive one-third of \$50,000 in bonds, and \$7,000 as soon as the stock of the Fort Lee company had been bought up by the shareholders of the West shore and Hudson River Railroads. When the time arrived, however, that the plantiff was to receive his commission, which was to be paid out of an interest in certain contracts and the appreciated value of shares, he was put of from time to time in an evasive manner, and he now brings the case into court for adjudication.

Case still on.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IL Action on an Insurance Policy-Arson the

Before Judge Jones and a Jury. Wool vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company. - This was an action on a policy of insurance by virtue of which plaintiff claimed to sustain ance by virtue of which plaintiff calmed to sustain a loss of \$977. A fire occurred on the lith of June, 1865, in the grocery store of the plaintiff, No. 655 Water street, and the proprietor of the premises was arrested at the time on a charge of arson. On an examination being had Justice Manafield held him to bail on the charge of arson in the second degree. The Grand Jury subsequently indicted him in the fall of 1865, and that indictment is still pending. Two years after the fire, in 1867, the insurance company having from the beginning refused to pay the Two years after the fire, in 1827, the insurance com-pany having from the beginning refused to pay the loss, the plaintiff sued them, when they set up the defence of arson, and that he claimed a greater loss than he was entitled to. The plaintiff now brings suit against the company for the recovery of his loss. Veroict for defendants.

Decisions. Before Judge Samuel Jones. Fanny Perles vs. Henry Berhard.-Motion granted,

without costs. Henry Hopkins et al. vs. James McHenry et al ...

Motion granted and referee appointed. Etmund Lambrie vs. Charles A. Buddensick.-Motion granted and referee appointed.

Austin Myers vs. Ebenezer Stamford.—Motion for reference granted, with ten dollars cost to successful party, to abide event. William Halpin et al. vs. Bridget Griffin.—Motion

granted.

Edward Whitehouse et al. vs. Henry T. Moore.— Motion granted, without costs.

James W. Gerard, &c., vs. Iquatz Will.—Default opened on payment of ten dollars costs and disbursements.

Judgment to stand as security.

Lendall F. Tarbell, et al., vs. Frederick W. Griffith.—Motion denied.

Maria Kaiser vs. Valentine Herdt.—Motion granted.

granted.

James Smith, et al., vs. Charles Goodspeed.

Juagment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with
leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer
and answer on payment of such costs.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital vs. Eugene Duprey.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with

East New York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. James A. Etmore.—Memorandum for counsel as to settlement of case.

John H. Ford vs. Charles Ranson.—See decision.

Commissioners of Emigration vs. The British and North American Royal Steamship Company.—Judgment for defendant with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend within twenty days on payment of costs.

costs.

Patrick Lavelle vs. William Hastings et al.—Default opened. Cause restored to calendar and set down for trial on Thursday next on payment of ten dollars costs of opposing motion.

A. L. Freland vs. W. H. Nichols.—Memorandum

for counsel on settlement of case. Memorandum for counsel on settlement of case.

William Gregory vs. Surah Gregory, Administratiz.—Order of reference directed to be entered.

William Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory. Administratiz.—Proposed order of reversal refused to be entered. See memorandum on the book of the proposed order. By Judge Pithian.

Margaret Sherlock vs. Stephen Sherlock.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with ten dollars

COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS.

Judge Loew Takes His Seat on the Bench. The newly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Frederick W. Loew, who for several years past has presided over the Pifth District Civi Court with dignity and marked ability, took his seat in Chambers yesterday morning and at once pro-ceeded to the despatch of business. Judge Loew was accompanied into court by Judge John R. Brady and Natianiel Jarvis, the emicien chief clerk, and was conducted to his seat by the former.

Decisions Rendered. By Judge Brady.

Bloomenthal es, Larrabee.-Order vacating order

resettled.

Brett vs. Kelly.—See opinion.
In the Matter of William Mete.—The within application is denied, but without prejudice to any further application on the part of the dector to be discharged. MARINE COURT.

A Vindication of the Theatrical Profession. Hefore Judge Curtis and a Jury.

Jane Anne Lowenthal vs. Natalis Hyerson and

another .- This was an action to recover the sum of \$500, the value of certain personal property alleged to have been wrongfully converted by the defendant. \$500, the value of certain personal property alleged to have been wrongfully converted by the defendant. After the evidence had been introduced defendants' counsel, in summing up the case to the jury, endeavored to prejudice their minds against the plaintid on the ground that she had formerly been an actress. Judge Curtis, in his charge, after discussing the law of conversion, concluded as follows:—Gentlemen of the Jury—His the duty of the advocate to be earnest; it is the duty of the court to be impartial; it is the duty of the ourt to be impartial; it is the duty of the ourt to be impartial; it is the duty of the pury to be just. I trust that you will not allow your minds to be prejudiced by any statements of counsel as to the previous occupation of the plaintiff. Such a feeling should be confined to more Puritanic lands, it never should be exhibited in this cosmopolitan city of New York. Some of the brightest intellects of the world have adorned the stage in this and other countries. It will always be remembered that Garrick, Kean, Kemble, Forrest and Macready made themselves distinguished in delineating the gonius of the foremost man of his time, William Shakapeare. That Mrs. Siddons, in England, and Charlotte Cushman, Jean Lander and Kate Bateman. In our own land, have imparted character and dignity to the boards and the profession which they have devasted by their truthou delineations. Members of the theatrical profession have often been the protectors of infancy, the pillars of age. Instances are numerous in which they have irrained youths up to careers of well-instances and honor and smoothed as well the path of the aged to the grave. The plaintiff here impressed me, as I am supe, gentiemen, she did you also, as sounds of great the fligence. I trust you will give her count for the plaintiff \$400 damages.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

ent sgainst Cardon Beckman, who was charged with stealing on the 8th of September watches and jeweiry valued at \$425, the property of Thomas Nicholson and others. As the prosecution could only prove the property owned by Mr. Nicholson the jury were compelled to render a verdict of guilty of petty larceny. Judge Bedford imposed the highest penalty that the law permitted, which was imprison-ment in the Penitentiary for six months and a fine of \$100.

penalty that the haw permitted, which was imprisonment in the Penttentiary for six months and a fine of sico.

Alonzo Green pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charge being that on the 20th of october he stoic a norse and wagon worth \$500. the property of Nathaniel J. Burenell. Mr. Fellows stated to the court that the property was recovered, and from the examination of the withesses he was ratisfied that the accused sometimes exhibited aberration of mind. As his Honor was assured that the friends of the accused would take care of him judgment was suspended. Henry Wilhiams was paced on trial, charged with citting J-rome Jackson on the neck with a razor on the sith of November, white passing through Grand street. The parties were colored men, and, as usual in these cases, the testimeny was contradictory. After deliberating for hall an nour the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Prank Gandy was charged with purchasing two hobby horses, valued at six dollars, from a boy named John Maddis, the property of Andrew Christian, of Maiden laine. The evience showed that the accused had no guilty knowledge that the horses were stolen and Mr. Fellows abandoned the prosecution. The Judge coincided with the District Attorney, and the jury acquitted the accused without leaving their seats.

The following is the calender for to-day:—The People vs. Charles Lowe, obtaining goods by laise precenses; Same vs. James Built, burgiary; Same vs. Sams vs. James E. Dye, grand larceny; Same vs. Same vs. Maria Smith, larceny from the personsame vs. Maria Smith, larceny from the personsame vs. Maria Smith, larceny from the personsame vs. John Nolan and Partick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Partick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Partick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. John Nolan and Partick Haley, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry Forter, robbery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past (wenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

past wenty-four nours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, iteratio Building, corner of Ann street:

1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 3 A. M. 39 38 5 P. M. 43 46 60 A. M. 40 36 6 P. M. 41 45 9 A. M. 41 45 9 P. M. 57 44 19 A. M. 43 42 12 P. M. 36 44 Average temperature yesterday, 41 4 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 40

40 Wendell Phillips' lecture on Daniel O'Connell, incurred for this evening, is postponed on account a sprained ankle from which he is suffering. BURGLARY IN FIRST AVENUE .- The liquor store of Patrick Higgins, No. 623 First avenue, was burgiari-

ously entered on Sunday night and robbed of flity-three dollars' worth of property. THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS met again yesterday morning, and, after receiving and canvassing the votes of several districts which had been sent back for correction, took a recess until

been sent outer for contents.

this morning.

Died Suppenly.—Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon was called to hold an inquest, at No. 75 Forsyth street, on the body of Louis Beagle, a Ger-man, who died from hemorrhane of the lungs. Beagle had been sick for a long time. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Matthias Nesh, German,

attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a double-barrelled pistol, in Eighty-first street, near Ninth avenue. He was taken to Believue Hospital. SUPPOSED DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.-Rose

Riley, an Irish woman, twenty-cight years of age, died at No. 7 Baxter street as the police believe, from the effects of excessive indulgence in intoxi-cating liquors. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body. an inquest on the body.

RUN OVER.—Rose Murphy, of No. 241 Grand street, Jersey City, was yesterday run over by a treek driven by John Connors. The accident occurred corner of Canal street and Broadway. The legs of the woman, who was sent to believing Hospital, were badly fractured.

terday a fire occurred in the hair establishment of Bieceker street, by which Mr. Maltoy sustained a loss of \$500; insured in the International Insurance Company for \$2,000. The third floor is occupied by E Schmatz, hair dealer, who lost \$300 by fire and water. He is fully insured.

ROBBERIES IN YONKERS.—On the night of the 20th nst, thieves entered the stable of L. L. Spring, Mile Square, town of Yonkers, and stole a horse blankets and bridle. The same night the stable of Isaac S. Valentine, adjoining, was entered and robbed of a light top wagon, a set of silver mounted harness and a pair of blankets, the total of the value

TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE.-The Tax Receiver has given notice that one per cent will be added to all axes unpaid on the 1st jof December next; also an additional one per cent on December 1.5, and on all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the teceiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.

ARBEST OF A FUGITIVE.—On Saturday a despatch

was received at the Central Police Office from the Superintendent of the Buffalo police asking for the arrest, on the charge of grand poince asking for the arrest, on the charge of grand larceny, of Richard Rogan, alias Harry Hogan, but no particulars were given. Rogan was arrested yesterday morning, by detectives Avery and Kearns, of the Central Office, and locked up to await the arrival of a Buffalo of-A NATIVE AFRICAN LECTURER.-This evening, at

Liberian, will deliver a lecture on "Africa," for the benefit of the American University for Colored Men. Rev. Thomas M. Kennard, also a colored gentleman, will deliver an address on the University and its Aims, and the entertainment will conclude with a THE APPROACH OF JUPITER AND VENUS .- At

thirty minutes after five o'clock in the evening the planet Jupiter appears about one hour above the planet Jupiter appears about one hour above the east by north horizon, while the planet Venus shines clear and bright in the southwestern sky. The distance from each other is about seven and a hair hours [112 degrees]. On February 13 it will be but sixty-four degrees; Venus will then set one hour after the sun. On July 13 these planets will be less than one and a half degrees, or three times the diameter of the moon, apart, appearing then in the early morning sky.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man who, a

week since, was found lying insensible in front of premises No. 63 Bleecker street, and who died subpremises No. 53 Bleecker street, and who died subsequently in Bellevae Hospital, has been identified as that of Charles Yoger. It was at first supposed that death resulted from natural causes, but Deputy Coroner Cushunan on making a post-mortem examination found a fracture of the occipital bone, causing compression of the brain and consequent death. It is believed the injuries were received from a fall, but as to that a further investigation is togle had, it is learned, however, that deceased was subject to fits, and that he lived in West Twenty-eighth street.

Targer Excursion.—The Charles Moore Monthly and the streets of the streets of the streets of the streets. TARGET EXCURSION .- The Charles Moore Musket-

eers, from the First ward, paraded yesterday 156 men, and repaired to East River Park, foot of East Eightysixth street, for target practice. White the shooting
was in progress a series of games for prizes were
organized on the square in front of the hotel. Mr. P.
Keenan was awarded a bottle of Curran's spirits for
the best run up a steep inclined plane. Sergeant
William Waish and the vocal champion John Kerrigan made a "dead heat" in throwing double somersaults, and each received a huge potato. Several
other prizes were awarded for similar feats. Colonel
M. C. Murphy for not hitting the target was awarded
a small pumpkin ple. The shooting by the company was generally first class, and the target was
pretty well "measted." The affair passed off quite
pleasanty, and was in every respect a grand success.

BALL OF THE P. J. McLAUGHLIN Associations. and repaired to East River Park, foot of East Eighty.

BALL OF THE P. J. MCLAUGHLIN ASSOCIATION. This well known and popular east side association last night celebrated its second annual ball at Brookes' Assembly Rooms. The attendance of both ladies and gentlemen was very large and the affair was an exceedingly pleasant one. A very excellent orchestra was an attendance, and to its pleasant strains dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock and was kept up without any lack of zest until an early hour this morning. About ten o'clock an excellent supper was served, to which some 150 couples sat down, and before the company left the "lestive board" pleasant speeches were made by J. U. Andrews, P. J. McLaughlin, G. Woods, John Foster and others. The arrangements were complete and the most enjoyable and sociable feeling prevailed throughout the night, and the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," when the programme was funshed, came all too soon for the happy company. The officers of the association are:—ii. C. Bertrand, President, Henry Bapp and J. U. Andrews, Secretaries; M. Mead, Vice President, and Henry Mack, Treasurer.

A Hod Carrier Accidentally Killed in the last night celebrated its second annual ball at A HOD CARRIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED IN THE

PARK .- Timothy Shay, a laborer, thirty-six years of age, who resided at No. 48 Monroe street, for a few age, who resided at No. 48 Monroe street, for a few days past has been at work on the Hall of Records, in the Fark, to which another story is being added. Yesterday morning Shay appeared at his work somewhat under the influence of liquor, and was advised by Bernard Reilly, one of his fellow laborers, to keep quiet till noon, when he would feel better. Shay heeded not the advice, and started up the ladder with a hod of mortar. On reaching the upper scaffolding, twenty-five or more feet from

the ground, he dumped his hod, and, staggering backwards, fell to the bottom. Shay struck on the back of the head and fractured his skull, causing atmost instant death. By order of Captain Greer the body was taken into the Iwenty-sixth precinct station house, and Coroner Keenan soon afterwards hold an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, Deceased has left a family in the Old Country.

THE BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL .- The following named gentlemen have been appointed permanent officers of the Beethoven Centenary Festival Committee; Messrs. William C. Bryant, President; Dr. mittee:—Messrs. William C. Brvant, President; Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Henry G. Stebbins, C. F. Loosey, John R. Brady, Signor di Lucca, Ciarence A. Seward, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Vice President; Henry Clews, Treasurer: Colonel Frank E. Howe, Secretary, Messrs, A. T. Stewart, E. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac H. Batley, Charles C. Douge, John A. Griswold, Romard L. Larremore, Horace B. Fry, D. Lydig Suydam, Charles E. Gragory, Moses Taylor, Townsead Cox. Andrew H. Green, Charles E. Minor, C. Frank Chicketing, R. A. Witthams, Frederick Kapp, Albert Weser, William Stellway, John Stephenson, James Geddes bay, T. B. Musgrave, Fordyce Harker, Henry C. Watson, G. T. Christensen, Edward M. Archibald, Bienar de Montmorand, Dr. Hermann Roesing, George Jones, Horace Greeley, James G. Bennett, Charles A. bana, Matton Marole, David M. Stone, Ernsens Brooks, Osward Ottendorier, George W. Curtis, H. J. Hastings. In accordance with the report of the committee it was resolved that the featival should consist of a succession of musical observances for a number of days, and that application be made to the Central Park Commissioners, asking them to appropriate a site for a building for the featival should consist of a succession of musical conditions of the Central Park Commissioners, asking them to appropriate a site for a building for the featival should construction of the Same.

. POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY AT A BOARDING HOUSE .- Mrs. Bridget McCann keeps a boarding house at No. 88 Mulberry street, and she placed a pocketbook containing fifty six dollars between the beds in her room. When she six dollars between the beds in her room. When she went on Sunday morning to the oet she missed her property. A man named wartin Witers boarded with Bridget and she had suspicions that he had stolen it, and therefore had nine arrested and taken to the sixth preclinct posice station. On searching him twenty-one dollars was found upon him and a pocketbook, which Bridget mentiled as hers. He was brought before Judge Downing and committed to answer.

AN ALLEGED FEMALE PICKPOCKET .- Mrs. Fanny O. Hinckley, residing at No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street, appeared before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson street, appeared before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday alternoon, and preferred a companint against a female named many smith, charging that while passing the corner of broadway and fenth street sne picked bor pocket for a wallet containing \$11.20. While being conveyed to the Phiteenth precinct station house by other Bulls it is claimed she dropped the wallet on the steps of the station house, where it was lound. She demed the charge, but was committed in default of \$1,000 bail to answer.

DISHONEST SERVANT .- Sarah Mahon, a chambermaid at No. 540 East Fourteenth screet, was charged main at No. 540 East Foorteenth street, was charged by Patrick Keegan, a boarder in the house, with stealing a pocketbook containing about lifty-five dollars yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley. Patrick states that he put his pocketbook in his bed on Friday mink, and that when he got up on Saturday he left the room and forgot his money. He give the key of the room to Sarin as he went out. After about an hour he missed his pocketbook and went back, but could not find it. Sarah had in the meantime made the bed and no one but her had access to the room. Committed to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY, -Charles Anderson, of No. 79 Norfolk street, yesterday, at Essex Market Police court, before Justice Shandley, charged Edward Court, before Justice Shandley, charged Edward Clairburn, a sailor living in kooseveit street, with highway robbery. Anderson states that he was in orchard street between mine and ten o'clock on single, going home, when three men, one of whom was Clairburn, came up to him. Two of them held Anderson's shoulders, and the third took his watch, valued at thirty dollars, out of his pocket. The three rain away and deponent after them, and after a short run he caught the prisoner and held him till officer Herring, of the reath precinct, came up. Committed in default of \$500 ball.

Captain Johnson Assaulten By A Cychian.

CAPTAIN JOURDAN ASSAULTED BY A CYPRIAN .-Captain Jourdon appeared before Judge Dowling yesterday afternoon to prefer a complaint against Lizzie Slater, a stylish, handsomely dressed young lady, of disorderly conduct. The Captain said that he was passing up Wooster street, on his way home, when he was pusited off the sinewark by a drunken man. He remonstrated with the man, and, while doing so, hiss Slater came she of a nonse of prostitution, and, while standing on the stood, used the most indecent language towards had he had ever heard a woman use. He waited some time for the officer on post, but as he did not make an appearance he went to the poince station and Miss Scarrace he went to the poince station and Miss Scarrace he went to the poince station and Miss Scarrace he under all default of \$1,000 ban for her good behavior.

Busclakies in the City.—Sunday is the favorite

BURGLARIES IN THE CITY .- Sunday is the favorite day, evidently, for the burglaries. Two of a serious character were yesterday brought before Judge Dowling at the Tombs. One was committed on the store of Henry Dawson, No. 28 Burling slip. A young fellow named Thomas McCarty was found on Sunday in 161 Front street, where ne had got over the tops of the Rouses through a skylight into Burling slip. He contrived to got \$156 worth of property from the store, but delayed his departure so as to fall into the hands of the pulce. He was committed to answer. The other burgiary, also on Sunday, was at the store of Edward & Raiph Mead, Jr. & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 18 Coeques slip, and was committed by three youths, who were seen going into No. 37 Water street with a key, and were watched in there. They alterwards found their way by that key to No. 13 Coenties slip, and it is supposed got clear away with about \$500 worth of stamps. The names of these youths were James Hemmingam, John Beil, and Wm. Shorten. Judge Dowling ordered them to be held for examination. character were yesterday brought before Judge

BOLD RESCUE FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND .- On Sunday morning about eleven e'cleck, John E. Hyatt, a keeper attached to the Penitentiary as Blackwell's Island, was in charge of the Charity Hospital boat at the foot of Fifty-first street, East river, and he noticed a signal from the New York side. He believed it to be a signal from the physician and he proceeded to ebtain a crew of prisoners and rowed across, and on arriving there, one of the crew, named Abraham Coakley, who had been sentenced from the Special Sessions in August to six months imprisonment for misdemeanor, jumped out of the boat and on to the dock. Hyatt then raised his caroine and was about to shoot at Coakley, when he saw four or five men with pistols pointed at him, and these men were conceated behind a brick kile. They hated to him that if he fired they would blow his brains out. Hyatt, fearing the other prisoners would escape, pushed off the boat and proceeded to Blackwell's Island and reported the occurrence. Information was forwarded to the Central Office, and James Gammon, whom Hyatt identified as one of the men behing the kiln, was arrested. Gammon and Coak-

GREAT FIRE IN WASHINGTON MARKET Loss About Bight Thousand Dollars.

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning ; fire was discovered in the extension of West Washington Market, from some cause unknown. The ocington Market, from some cause unknown. The occupants of the market at once burried to the point of its discovery and for some time combatted the flames with such facilities as were at hand. The alarm being sounded the flamesen and police arrived and Croton was got on. The loss is quite large—distributed among many sufferers. The dre broke out in William Gallagher's stand, No. 227 Merchants' row, West washington Market, and spread rapidly. Mr. Gallagher's loss to building and stock is \$800. Jacob Levy, butcher, occupying stall No. 224, lost \$1,000 on stock and buildings. Henry E. Clark, occupant of stall Nos. 220, 221 and 222, sustained \$500 loss. Samuel C. Cready, stall No. 225, sustained on building and stock \$600 loss. Charles Spinkner, stall No. 250, lost on stock and building \$500 loss on stock and building \$600 loss. Charles Spinkner, stall No. 250, lost on stock and building \$600 loss. Stewart & Marrianeltin, stall No. 395, donorer, sustained \$600 loss on stock and building. Charles Gridin, stall No. 395, on stock and building. Sustained \$1,000 loss. John Harrington, stall No. 229, fullor row, to which the fire extended, lost on building, &c., \$300. Timoth Harrington, stall No. 231, lost \$100. Incre was great consternation among the market people, and at one time it was feared that the loss would be minet greater. None of the parties were insured. The firemen worked with columnational Cast.

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING CASE.

Action of Coroner Keenan-The Body of Mr. Gaille to Be Exhumed.

Coroner Keenan has held a consultation with Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, in regard to the propriety of exhuming the remains of Michael Gaille, concerning whose death there seems to be so much concerning whose death there seems to be so much mystery, and which is exciting the public mind to an unusual degree. Dr. Harris, after having the matter properly presented to him, and with the view of furthering the ends of justice, consented to the exaumation of the body, and accordingly Coroner Keenan has issued an order to that effect and placed it in the hands of the Health Board for execution. The remains were interred in the Litheran Cemetery, Williamsburg, and when taken up will be brought to the Morgue in this city for post-mortem examination. The stomach and contents, with such other of the linergal organs as may be required, will be placed in charge of Professor Doremus or the chemist to the Board of Health for Znalysis. That being the case some weeks must Doremus or the chemist to the Board of Health for Doremus or the chemist to the Board of Health for Doremus or the chemist to the Board of Health for Doremus or the chemist to the Board of Health for Board of Health for Board of Health for the Charge of Health for the Health for t necessarily ensue before the results of the analy can be reached. In the meanime the charge blackmatting preferred against Dr. Wedekind Mrs. Game will be further investigated before Jud Hogan.